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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

[illegible] School, "They don't know what we go through."

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DELEGATES GO TO OTTAWA:

Democratic Interest Focused On Federal Franchise Bill Strengthens Nisei Position

By KUNIO HIDAKA

Continuing its intensive month-long campaign to restore franchise rights to Canadians of Japanese ancestry abrogated by a subsection included in the War Services Electors Bill, the Toronto Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy sent its chairman, Roger Obata, and secretary, George Tanaka, to Ottawa to follow the House of Commons debate on the Senate amendment to the bill, on Monday, July 17.

Besides attending the House sessions the delegates had interviews with ranking Canadian government officials and members of parliament of all major parties on the restricting of voting rights, on racial discrimination and general discussion of problems faced by persons of Japanese descent.

Although full franchise rights were not accorded to all persons outside of British Columbia, it was considered significant that the government found it advisable to retrace its course of restriction and restore voting rights to persons who had lived outside of British Columbia previous to the war.

PREMIER EMBARRASSED

The prime minister was in an embarassing position; he had to be responsible for the measure which had previously been passed yet have it appear as non-discriminatory. Members found racial discrimination inconsistent with democratic government and were not satisfied with the amendment. The reasons given by the prime minister were far from convincing and opposition members had no difficulty in pointing out the errors of fact and opinion.

Opposition to racial discrimination and the depriving of franchise rights was voiced not by one section of the House alone, but by Liberal, CCF and Social Credit members, which gave solemn testimony to the determination of a significant section of the Canadian population to rout out all forms of racism. The usually vocal sections of the Progressive Conservative Party were conspicuously silent and one was made to wonder if the party had a change of heart. The only member outside of Liberal ministerial benches to support the governments actions was A.W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) who had no new stories to tell but showed his age by repeating the old ones, and protested the use of his church contributions for "Japanese propaganda."

The opinion is held that while the denying of voting rights cannot be

(Please Turn to Page 8)

JA Unit Gathers New Battle Laurels In Livorno Drive

The 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed entirely of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, charged 50 miles in four days after going into the Fifth Army line in Italy, Sid Feder, Associated Press correspondent with the Fifth Army in Italy, reported last week in a delayed dispatch dated July 9, said the Pacific Citizen.

"Built up from a single battalion to a full-sized regiment, Japanese American doughboys are back in the line operating against the Germans with the motto, "Go for Broke," the crapshooter's equivalent of "shoot the works" or "let the roll", Feder explained.

The A.P. correspondent reported that a group of these Japanese Americans had killed 30 Germans, captured 46 others and collected a mass of enemy material in action around Bolgheri.

"This is the 442nd Regiment, complete with engineers and artillery, which was created by a special War Department order after selective service had refused to induct Americans of Japanese ancestry," the Associated Press writer said. "The first of these soldiers in action was the now-famous 100th battalion, which made the first actual contact with the enemy in Italy as part of the 34th Division, then distinguished itself at the Anzio beachhead and had continued the same sor tof fighting farther north."

The United Press reported on July 20 that the Japanese 100th Infantry Battalion is garrisoning the strategic Italian port city of Livorno which fell to Allied forces on July 19.

It was revealed by Headquarters that elements of the 34th Division, to which the Japanese American Combat Team is attached were the first to enter Livorno. The 34th Division claims more days in the line than any other American division in the world.

LEGAL ACTION TO HALT REGISTRATION OF LAND TRANSFERS

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Further action on the part of the Japanese property owners will be taken when protests recorded by owners against the sale of their property will be heard in the Vancouver courts.

J.A. MacLennan, counsel for the Japanese Property Owners' Association, the members of which are now living in interior housing centres in B.C. and other parts of Canada, launched proceedings here with the filing of a "caveat" in the provincial land registry department, reported The Vancouver Province.

This action would forbid registration of a transfer of the Japanese property from custodian to purchaser, without the consent of the registered owner or unless the custodian obtains a court order.

Place Manitoba Girls In Positions Through BCSC

By H. B. Sasaki

WINNIPEG, Man.—The policy of placement of domestic workers here which had been previously handled by the Y.W.C.A. has undergone a slight change it was revealed by B. C. Security Commission officials recently.

However, this year, according to word received, there has been a change in the setup and the jobs are arranged through the commission office here.

"The girls will be allowed to pick their own jobs and settle the wages, etc., personally with the employer. And if fair arrangement cannot be come upon, they are free to seek employment elsewhere. It's no use staying in a home where they are not satisfied so we are allowing them freedom to change their home where they can be satisfied," said Mr. F.L. Ernst, B. C. Security Commission representative for Manitoba.

Asked whether a girl could move as often she wanted to, Mr. Ernst replied that she was free to do so with a little discretion of course."

London Nisei Group Tries Art of Star-Gazing

LONDON, Ont.—Ursa Major, Hercules, Cynus, Jupiter, Polaris, light-years etc, the language of the stars was the order of the evening when the London Nisei group had their monthly meeting with the Middlesex Young People's group on July 13th at the Hume Cronyn Memorial Observatory of the University of Western Ontario. It was quite an evening for the Londoners as the meeting was unique and out of the ordinary. After looking at the planet Jupiter and groups of stars through the huge telescope, the mysteries of the heavens were then unfolded to the group in a very amusing and informative manner by the lecturer, Rev. W.G. Colgrove through the meuium of models.

• • •

Adding enjoyment to the evening was the softball game played earlier on the campus and the cold limeade at refreshment time which made us forget the torrid heat of the pavement downtown.

• • •

Most of the girls here are volunteer workers of the Red Cross Society and were recently complimented on their excellent work. The boys got their share of praise too, for Kuneo Yoshida formerly of Chemainus, B.C. was commended in a news item in the London Free Press for making his 5th blood donation to the Red Cross Blood Bank. Tam Osaki is another one of the leading blood donors as he has made his 4th donation.

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We in London have been quite active recently on the question of disenfranchisement. Contacts have been made with the groups in other cities in regard to their stand and with influential people.

OBJECTIVES IN EDUCATION:

Top Notch Staff Puts Teachers Through Second Annual Training School

NEW DENVER, B.C.—Every morning just before 8 o'clock the usually empty highway from the orchard up through the village is suddenly transformed into a procession of moving black and white, pastel shade and vivid color. And local New Denverites have once again grown accustomed to the sight of the 140 young teachers trooping up the road toward New Denver school. They've been at their classes for a week now, and by the closing date of August 18, the experienced schoolmarms will have a stock of new and refound knowledge to try out on their pupils, while even the most bashful tyro will at least have a solid basis for confidence in her own teaching ability.

The girls from centres all over the province are being put through a stiff course by the most competent staff of instructors available this side of the Rockies.

At the top is A.R. Lord, widely-respected principal of the Vancouver Normal School, who is giving special attention to directors, and principals in the field of school organization and administration.

It is his idea that the British Columbia school system, of necessity, is swinging back toward a re-emphasis on two chief objectives. These, the principals have learned, call first for a more thorough mastering by pupils of fundamentals in arithmetic and in the use of the English language. Second, for conscious attempts towards instilling within pupils a higher sense of responsibility, that will enable them to tackle and carry through with a tough job.

Last year's popular principal, F.C. Boyes, of the Vancouver Normal School, has returned to follow up this approach in giving the technique of teaching social studies.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

To Miss Zella Manning, principal of the Provincial Government Model School, falls the task of helping teachers to teach their pupils the use of English, "pleasingly, accurately and with facility." That, as Stanford Achievement Tests have shown, is a "tough job."

Miss Velma Campbell, also of Model School, has a special field. She has the class of 25 teachers who will be returning to school in September to give the baby classes their introduction to formalized education.

The instructor in health and physical education at the Normal School has a similar specialized job. Miss Marjory Lee is anxious to get the teachers so enthusiastic over the practice of good health that they will go back to their schools prepared to put classes through a real, energetic program of P.E., even at the risk of becoming somewhat hot and mussed up.

And the sight of teachers, thick black pencil in hand, earnestly sketching away at everything in sight, suggests how far W.P. Weston's influence extends. Mr. Weston, who is attending the school for the first time, is the art instructor at Vancouver Normal. He has a conviction that everyone can learn to draw reasonably well.

• • •

The student teachers have been divided into four groups, seniors, intermediates, primaries, and beginners intermediates. Classes begin at eight in the morning, after general assembly, and continue until noon. Afternoons are free for study and extra-curricular activity, a part of which is expected to take shape in a school newspaper and preparation for a closing concert.

Classes, courses and activities at the school, it was announced, are open to any New Denver young people who wish to participate. An invitation to join in the school work has been extended by the B.C.S.C.

OPENING CEREMONY

Opening exercises, which were held last Sunday on the lawn at the New Denver staff house, were under the chairmanship of the genial supervisor, H.P. Lougheed.

J. Draper, representing the Board of Commissioners, extended an official welcome to instructors, teachers and visitors to the school, and gave his assurance that New Denver would be glad to do anything it could to help.

Thanks to Mr. Draper and New Denver were voiced by Mrs. C. V. Booth, of the BCSC education department, who also expressed her appreciation of the co-operation given by instructors and teachers.

In the feature address for the afternoon, A.R. Lord, principal, told the audience of close to 250 persons that an educated person had to have three things: the ability to earn a living, the ability to actually live, and the ability to live with others. . . . (See page 4).

Choral numbers were pleasingly contributed by a chorus of Slocan teachers, introduced by Kate Oyema, while Tak Toyota's P.A. system supplied a musical background for the occasion.

First Centre To Close Down:

Sandon Winds Up Community Affairs

By L. Sugiman

SANDON, B. C.—The Sandon Japanese Committee was formally dissolved at the last committee meeting held on July 8. The dissolution of the committee was necessitated through the steady decrease in the population in a preview of the closing of that centre. Movement to other interior housing projects from Sandon is still continuing.

Words of praise for the untiring efforts of the committee and the invaluable services they had rendered to the Sandon Japanese community were delivered by the supervisor present at the meeting.

It was revealed that a surplus of $100 in the treasury was yet to be disposed of. It was decided at the meeting that a sum of seventy dollars be donated through the facilities of the Spanish Consul to the internees at the Japanese Internment camp and the remaining balance of thirty dollars to the patients of the New Denver Sanatorium.

Documents and records of the committee are to be sent to the centre where the most executive members of the committee transfer. Books will be donated to the centres in the Slocan area and the effects in the Buddhist Church will be sent to Rev. R. Hirahara in New Denver.

The Sandon Japanese Committee was organized two years ago at the time of the evacuation from the coastal area to Sandon to conduct social work among the evacuees.

Previously on June 22, the Sandon Japanese Women's Association was also dissolved. The sum of twenty dollars which was left in the treasury was evenly donated to the Red Cross and to the New Denver Sanatorium.

Transferees moving out of Sandon have resettled in the largest numbers at Harris Ranch, about a mile out of New Denver, with the rest transferring to New Denver, Lemon Creek, Slocan, Rosebery and Greenwood.

• • •

On July 25, records showing the remaining population in Sandon revealed that [illegible] families were still left in that centre. This was approximately [illegible] to [illegible] people.

Seek Extension Of Tashme Boy Scout Movement To Kootenay Centres

KASLO, B. C.—Exploring possibilities of extending boy scout work from Tashme to other interior towns, Shige E. Yoshida, scoutmaster of the 1st Tashme Troop, is visiting the Kootenay settlements.

A preliminary meeting was held in New Denver last Tuesday, and Mr. Yoshida is now in Kaslo where he is meeting with parents and older youths who might lead in the work. Later he expects to visit centres in the Slocan Valley for the same purpose.

Mr. Yoshida, who is attached to the BCSC welfare office in Tashme, has had a long association with the boy scout movement since his own boyhood in the Chemainus troop. He holds a certificate as a qualified scoutmaster from the general council of the Boy Scouts Association of Canada.

ACTIVITY NEED REALIZED

He explained that not long after evacuees had been settled in Tashme, the need for organized, fruitful activity among boys of the age group from 8 to 18 became evident. With these needs in mind, the first unit of a troop of [illegible] was organized. Since then so successful has been the work that now over 180 boys make up the group, while 45 younger boys have also been formed into a cub pack. Further growth of the troop at Tashme has been held up only by the lack of suitable leaders.

The scout movement, Mr. Yoshida said, is non-sectarian. It seeks to give boys training in constructive activity, chiefly in outdoors pursuits such as woodcraft. At the same time it provides a code for good conduct and provides an outlet for the high spirits of boys of adolescent age.

He reported that results so far have been encouraging, with numbers of capable leaders being interested in possibility of [illegible] [illegible] Security Commission [illegible] have made [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

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Fraser Valley Boom

Among the many hundreds of property owners whose land has been sold by tender through the Custodian's office, there is the impression that disposal prices have been very low. True, this is a reaction both natural and expected; but though no reliable survey is available, a sample number of owners tends to bear out this impression.

They base this opinion upon an unquestioned discrepancy between the sale price and the original cost of their property plus the various improvements and natural increase in value. This resulting dissatisfaction, in fact, has been one factor motivating the attempt to upset the enforced liquidation in the courts of law.

A report from the farm editor of the Vancouver Daily Province, therefore, comes with considerable surprise. Despite difficulties of labor shortages and ceiling prices, the report tells of a minor land boom under way in the Fraser Valley, where a very large proportion of evacuee-owned lands are located. Farms are said to be selling at high prices, with private buyers competing to boost prices. Tracts which have been out of cultivation for some time are being snapped up, and even uncleared land is said to be in demand.

Nor is this combination of contrary factors the only interesting thing revealed by the report. A part of the boom says the Province editor, is due to the "infiltration" of a new minority group, the Mennonites from the prairie provinces. This group, according to report, is taking the place of Japanese farmers who were evacuated from homes of long establishment just two years ago. They are being held partially responsible for the minor boom.

It is significant that opinion seems to be singling out new land buyers from the prairies as belonging to a particular racial group, an evident sign of a latent prejudice. There is a suggestion, in the report, that a fixed pattern of mind is now locating a new object for its antipathies in these newcomers. As such it throws some interesting light upon the precise nature of the forces which lead or direct anti-evacuee feeling.

Business of Democracy

In an address to student teachers of the New Denver Training School, Mr. A. R. Lord, principal of the Provincial Normal School at Vancouver touched upon the one most disturbing questions evident in the evacuation settlements today.

Speaking on the meaning of education generally, he pointed to the fact that over the past two or three decades, the school has been growing in importance as an educational force, even while the church and the home have been declining in influence. The school, therefore, in its three-fold task of training people how to make a living, how to live thoroughly, and how to live with others, takes on a responsibility of unlimited importancy.

Our schools in the interior settlements have been performing a very creditable job on the first two parts of the three-fold task. But it is doubtful if as yet sufficient serious and considered attention has been given to the last. This has been due in certain respects to the fact that this portion of the task is essentially, training in the way of life tabbed by the name, "democracy." And that word, owing to the experiences of the past two and a half years particularly, enjoys neither the understanding nor the appreciation it so urgently needs among the people and the children of the interior towns.

Mr. Lord put that urgent need into challenging terms to the young teachers, on whose shoulders rests so great a weight of moulding and shaping the beliefs and attitudes of the growing generation of our school children. He said we might have hope for a peace of a permanent nature if teachers everywhere could start imparting this "business of democracy" early and seriously enough in the schools. But they need to teach "democracy"—which, he thought, is only the ability and the willingness to get along co-operatively and tolerantly with one's neighbours, either next door or in Moscow—not by lecturing about it or reading of it in books, but by actually living it in the classroom and the school.

Our interior schools have a rather abnormal set of circumstances to grapple with in any attempt to teach "democracy." But if, as Mr. Lord suggests, that vague term can be translated into concrete attitudes and habits among the school children, the schools will be doing their small, but nonetheless important part, towards the establishment of an enduring peace.

Scouting for Boys

The current effort under way by the Nisei scoutmaster of the First Tashme Boy Scout Troop to organize similar troops among our young boys in Kootenay settlements is deserving of the widest possible response.

The success that has greeted the movement in Tashme centre is a reflection both of the need for such organized activity among boys of adolescent age and of the adequacy of scouting to meet that very need.

"To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight," sums up the objectives and program of the Scout movement. Its system of training has been carefully developed to bring out the best traits of young manhood among boys of a certain age group. And the growth on an international scale of the organization, plus the steady popularity it has maintained since its founding by Lord Baden-Powell in 1908 indicates the inherent soundness of the program developed.

The Tashme example suggests that program may indeed have a special appeal to boys living under the special conditions of the evacuee towns. The troop there has received the august blessing of the Security Commission authorities and the approval of the whole community. It is to be hoped that extension of the work may receive unqualified support throughout the Kootenay towns as well.

It's Reported Good

One of the most important news stories to break since Pearl Harbor is revealed by a small advertisement on page 7 of this issue. A limited quantity of shoyu, or soy bean sauce, has been produced in a Security Commission plant at Tashme, and is now being placed on the market.

It has been brewed under the direction of a skilled, professional hand and from all reports possesses just that indescribably delectable flavor, that makes it the "sine qua non" of Japanese cooking. While no connoisseur in that field, having been bred rather than born to an appreciation of it, this writer is happily able to confirm that report, on the strength of a wee drop sampled through the generosity of New Denver's supervisor.

The shoyu, as an afterthought, bears no taint of international or political influence. As such it ought to be equally enjoyable by evacuee or relocee, democrat or totalitarian alike.

The Racialists Revealed Their Hand

(From the Winnipeg Free Press)

The net effect of the government's latest amendment to the Dominion Elections Act is to restore the franchise to some few hundreds of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who would have been disfranchised for the first time had the original amendments been left as they were. This seems like a small gain, but it is an important one. The whole country has had a sharp lesson in what can happen if racialists are allowed to have their own way, and it will be hoped the lesson has been thoroughly learned. Racial discrimination is something Canada must do without if it wants to continue and to improve the strength and character of its democracy.

The history of events is as follows: There has been for half a century or more a provision in the Elections Act which deprives citizens of Japanese origin living in B.C. of the franchise. The wording of the act meant that, if a province disfranchises any group, the Dominion accepts that disfranchisement in drawing up its voters' lists in that province. But the racialists, seizing the opportunity given by the need now of arranging for a soldier vote, slipped in a new amendment which took the Dominion vote away from very racial group with which we are now at war, no matter where they lived in Canada provided that one province decided to disfranchise that group provincially. This would have involved German, Italian, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Romanian and Finnish groups, had any province acted, and very properly a storm of protest arose.

The bill slipped through the House of Commons, the members apparently dozing peacefully. It was in the Senate that a group of real Liberal senators took up arms, and it is to the Senate that the credit for change must now go. In the upper chamber the government proposed certain amendments which limited the disfranchisement to citizens of Japanese racial origin and to the duration of the war; but the Senate amendments left unchallenged the extension of discrimination beyond the borders of the province in which the discrimination originated.

The House of Commons has now received a further amendment. The government decided that citizens of Japanese origin who had the vote prior to 1939 should still vote. This re-opened the franchise to Japanese who were living outside British Columbia at that date — a comparatively small group. But it leaves deprived of the vote those thousands of citizens of Japanese origin whose normal home was in British Columbia but who were dispersed into other provinces for security reasons in 1942.

This will not meet with universal approval but, on balance, there may be a case not to extend the vote, at this time and in the midst of a war, to any group that did not normally possess it, especially when the group's claim to a vote is only a result of its enforced evacuation for security reasons.

But, the matter having been thus sharply raised, we invite our readers to consider whether the historic discrimination invoked by British Columbia should be allowed to persist when the war is over. It is bad enough in itself, but the racialists who sponsored it and today strongly defend it have imprudently revealed their hand. They are prepared, as the record now clearly shows, to pursue certain groups of citizens beyond the limits of their own province and to open to the virtual destruction of the generally universal nature of the Dominion franchise. They consider it quite proper that, if any province takes a dislike to any group inside its own borders, it can so legislate as to deprive the members of that group of the franchise no matter whether they live in the discriminating province or not.

This fragmentation of Canadian citizenship would carry us a long step forward to the destruction of the unity of the state and should not be tolerated in any form. When the war is over a most suitable project for liberal-minded men and women everywhere would be to advocate and support the extension of the Dominion franchise to every citizen of Canada regardless of race and regardless of any provincial disqualifications that exist.

Hitherto, birth has been the one sure and certain basis of citizenship in Canada. People born within Canada have been citizens of Canada. That is the proper basis, the democratic foundation. Now we have changed it and for no good reason that will satisfy any intelligent person who looks at the situation objectively. The change is serious because it strikes directly at the things for which our own men at this time are fighting and dying — those long-established rights, privileges and freedoms that go with and belong to the way of living which we call democracy. —London Free Press

With "Horizontal Hank" in Burma

(The following is an excerpt from a letter to the Pacific Citizen written by a sergeant in the Merrill's Marauders, the famed American fighting force which has hacked its way behind Japanese lines in Burma. The letter reveals that Japanese American soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their occidental buddies on the Burma front and cites the courage and bravery of a Nisei GI whom the Marauders nicknamed "Horizontal Hank".)

"We, of the Merrill's Marauders (or otherwise known as the Burma Raiders) wish to boast of the Japanese Americans fighting in our outfit and the swell job that they put up. Every Marauder knows these boys by name if they don't know ours—that is due to the courage and bravery shown by them," the letter said.

"One of our platoons owes their lives to Sgt. Henry G., a Japanese American of Seattle, Wash. Hank (we call him Horizontal Hank because he's been pinned down so many times by Jap machine-gun fire) guided the machine-gun fire on our side which killed every Jap on that side. The boys who fought alongside of Hank agree that they have never seen a more calm, cool and collected man under fire. He was always so eager to be where he could be of most use and effectiveness and that was most always the hot spot. We asked Hank in the hospital, being his first time in battle, if he was scared or not. He answered, 'You're darn rights I was scared.' That's Horizontal Hank all over, always humorous and a smile for every guy. And yet while the other boys boast of the number of Japs they got, he doesn't talk very much about the three he has to his account. He usually changes the subject by saying, 'Honorable ancestors much regret meeting Merrill's Marauders'," the letter continued.

"I hope I haven't given the impression that I'm trying to glorify him," the sergeant said. "Many of the boys, and myself especially, never knew a Japanese American or what one was like—now we know and the Marauders want you to know that they are backing the Nisei 100 per cent. It makes the boys and myself raging mad to read about movements against Japanese Americans by those 4 F'ers back home. We would dare them to say things like they have [illegible] of us.

"At one time during battle when our platoon was assigned to the Chinese, Sgt. Henry G. was always surrounded by the Chinese who insisted he was Chinese and not Japanese. Many a humorous tale is told by Horizontal Hank on that point—the boys then just step in and pointing to him would say, 'He's an American!' and no truer words were spoken."

日本人委員會解散

サンドン居住地の閉鎖が進行して

殘留者は今や二百餘名

（サンドン通信）日本人がサンドンに移動して以來二ヶ年有餘、其間官憲と日本人側の統一機關として種々の問題の解決に[illegible]

> **ニューカナデアン紙愛讀者諸氏へ**
>
> ニューカナデアンのサンドン代理人として三宅氏と私が愛讀者諸氏のために御便宜を計つて居りましたが三宅氏は既にペーラアームへ移動され私も何時移動するか分りません。私在住中は各位の移動先を同紙へ一々通報御迷惑を申し上げて居りますが今後各位は夫々の移動地から直接ニューカナデアン社へ新らしきアドレスを通知して下さい。代理人としての私共の責任も自然解消された譯であります。
>
> 七月二十日　杉万　岩[illegible]

ン當局と[illegible]を保ち仲介者として努力し歷代のスーパーバイザーより「村の平和の爲め功勞あり」との贊辭をさへ與へられたサンドン日本人委員會も當地閉鎖に伴ひ自然消滅の運命におかれ、去七月八日の最終定期役員會を以て正式に解散することになつた。而して收支決算をなし殘務整理の結果有兩の剩餘金を生じたので之が處分方法を協議の結果左の如く決定した

△殘金百弗は七十弗をインターンメントキャンプ日本人慰問の爲めスペイン領事を通じて三十弗はニウデンヴァー療養院患者慰問としてそれぞれ寄附

△コミテーの諸記錄は元幹部が多く移動した土地に携行すること（統一スローカンと決定）

△調書類はスローカン方面へ寄贈

△寺務所の處置は平原開教使一任

サンドン婦人會も解散

婦人會も去六月廿二日を以て解散し殘金は十弗を赤十字社へ、十弗をニウデンヴァー療養院へ寄附す

殘留者六十四家族

サンドン在留者の移動も着々と進行し現在までのところではニウデンヴァーのハリスランチへ移動した數が最も多く次はレモンクリーキ、スローカン、ローズベリー、グリーンウッドといふ順序で七月三十日現在の殘留者は六十四家族二百三四十名である。尚元サンドン日本人コミテーの委員長だつた渡邊五郎氏一家は今回ハミルトンへ再轉住したが當地の受けた好意を深謝してゐる（杉万生）

プリンストン第二キャンプ

（プリンストン第二キャンプ通信）農務省道路係よりのシービー・シーザー氏の人員募集に應じて委員長渡邊武男氏と[illegible]氏はプリンストン近邊のセクションへ轉出、[illegible]氏はローズベリーの愛妻のもとへ、寺坂氏はカムループスへ移轉、引續いて[illegible]されゆく者が十數名にあるのでプレーヤー減少で野球團も解散、キャンプも當分委員長なしで續けてゆく事になつた。七月十二日には野球團主催で送別茶話會が開かれ岸山氏司會、熊谷氏の挨拶、渡邊氏の謝辭あり御馳走と共に餘興も盛んだつた。

野球對抗戰

アルバータ州の日系青年間で

（ピクチュアビュート發）南部アルバータの日本人の間に出來てゐるベースボール・リーグでは最近ピクチュアビュートに於てリーグ戰を行ひ、ピクチュアビュート側青年チーム對コールデール・ツイビー・チーム試合は十三對十二でアイオンスプリング・ツイビー對コールデール佛青チーム試合は十對九で後者が勝つた。次の試合はアイオンスプリングで行はれ、最後に選手權獲得チームには河北部の相互援助會からペナントを授與されることになつて居る。

ヴァーノンだより

（ヴァーノン通信）當地方の農家は愈々多忙期に入つて皆懸命に働いてゐるが七月十五日には日本人農家からもトマトを初出荷した。

チェリー出荷盛り

（ネルソン發）クートネー地方の今年のチェリー産出は昨年よりも十日位早くてラズベリー類は今週が盛りで、ビング種も採用のやうにカーロードで出荷されてゐる。

（チェリーが名産となつてからカスローでは其のうれる頃に子供らがチェリーリ[illegible]の枝をいためるといふので昨年も問題にされてゐたが今年も警備が續つてゐるやうである。木をいためたり、そして又持主がハッキリしないインターの中のチェリーなど取らぬことだ。）

カズロの野球試合

カズローの野球チームは來る七月三十日（日曜）午後三時からヴィ[illegible]パークに於てローネランド軍を迎へて第三回目の試合を行ふ事になつたが前回はカズロー軍が勝つた

故野元牧師の「遺產」について

最近晚香坡プログレス紙は一六月廿日死去された野元依甫牧師の遺產一萬一千五百九十五弗を未亡人喜久子氏が受けることに裁判所で手續きをしてゐたが、右につき故野元氏が牧師をつとめて居たステヴストンからカズローに移つて居る青友達は次の如く說明してゐる。

合同教會では牧師が亡くなつた場合には遺族に一年[illegible]十五弗宛の扶助料を出すことになつて居るので、邦字紙記者がただ[illegible]を今後三十年間で見積つたのと千弗餘りの生命保險とカストリアンで保管してゐる野元氏の所道具を賣つた金少しとを合計して右の如く「遺產」一萬一千五百九十五弗と誤いたのだらうと思ふ。

ウ市內家庭働き

（ウィニペッグ發）當地方の日系娘の家庭働きは是迄ウィダダ[illegible]ーシーチェーンで周旋してゐたが今後はビーシーセキュリティーコミシヨン事務所で斡旋する事になつた

人事消息

■婚約　井出六太郎氏の息女アイ子孃はトロントの岸本義雄氏と婚約九月に結婚する筈▲ニウデンヴァーの廣島縣人永井正一氏長男政義氏と靜岡縣人鈴木助三郎氏次女君子孃はローズベリーの宮本剛一氏夫妻の仲介で七月廿三日鈴木氏宅にて婚約式を舉げた

■前號所報安富遠治氏夫妻の仲介でスローカンの藤本八重子孃と「東山多作」氏が結婚となつた[illegible]島縣人大曲助氏の誤りにつき[illegible]

■移轉[illegible]（滋賀縣人）淺野[illegible]、中村[illegible]郎、[illegible]、中川一[illegible]、中村[illegible]、西村[illegible]、山本[illegible]（岡山縣人）鋼谷[illegible]人）[illegible]之[illegible]（山口縣人）[illegible]、木戶[illegible]、山本忠一、山本[illegible]、奧村三[illegible]（[illegible]）岡縣人[illegible]七三郎（熊本縣人）[illegible]、木戶、[illegible]ン[illegible]移[illegible]本人は[illegible]

■出生　カズロ[illegible]清水[illegible]氏夫人[illegible]七月十三日病院で女兒を[illegible]ルリキ、ジュキー[illegible]と命名

本紙援助を感謝

アルバータ州オーバルの木村[illegible]氏からニュー[illegible]「六十弗」資金に際しニューカナデアン援助の寄附金を頂きました。紙上に深謝致します

ニューカナデアン

> 一九四二年二月十三日發行のニューカナデアンを持合せの方は[illegible]大學圖書館[illegible]など[illegible]として必要なのです
>
> ニューカナデアン

謹告

私事サンドン在留中は格別の御厚情を蒙り[illegible]

[illegible]

昭和十九年七月二十四日

元サンドン在留者御一同樣

故シメキ氏をしのぶ

ホープ　山家安太郎

ミッションの農業組合の總支配人であつたシメキ氏は、日本人組合員が移動を始め全村大騷ぎをやつて居た頃[illegible]から[illegible]の淋巴腺を病んで居たが、日本人移動に關し個人的な後始末の世話で一日十四、五時間、時には食事も食はないで奮鬪をし續け、グツタリ痩せてゐた。それにも屈せず彼は最後まで組合員の面倒を、實によく見てくれた。其後病勢は快復することもなく、日本人農家の去つた後の組合の保存維持のために懸命の努力をして居た。昨冬病勢募り入院手術を受けたと聞いてゐた。最近夫人宛に見舞やら慰問やらの手紙を出したところ、病床の彼が非常に喜んだ事や、明春あたりは全快してタシメに會ひに行くと言つたやうな代筆の返事が來た。二週間後には危篤だといふ通知があり、去六月十九日にはミッションのピーチ氏から電話で死去の知らせがあつた。

嗚呼、彼は逝つた。

顧へば、日本人が苺農業をはじめてから三十有餘年、原生林を拓き血を以て開拓し、フレーザーヴァレーに百萬弗の産業を築き上げたが、作る事は知つても賣る途を考へない日本人は、互の競爭者で仲買商人の餌となり、又販人の喰ものとなつて、一時は自滅の途をたどつた時代があつた。政府も組合を出して農家の為に運動を續けて販賣を試みたが（一九二〇—二五）失敗した。

其の組合運動の崩壞の後の市場は大混亂に陷り、一時農家では生存不可能となつた。其時農家自らが立つて組合を作つたのが一九二七年創立のメープルリッヂ組合で、一九二九年にはミッションにシメキ氏を支配人とするパシフィック協同組合が生れた。此の組合は僅五十四名の會員ではじめたのであるが、シメキ氏の敏腕と大膽なる決斷力と絕對的の熱意が其の時を得、一九三一年には諸同組合にとつて最も經營困難なジャム工場を設けて賣れない[illegible]を競爭に勝ち[illegible]ら逃れ餘剩の處分について農家を救つた。斯て一九四一年には會員數は四百戶を超え生産物も百萬弗、餘剩イチゴ一千噸の莫大な苺を取扱ふやうになつた。（此の組合の取扱ふ生産物の七割以上は日本人が生産してゐた）一方一九三〇年頃からマトシー州イチゴの統制販賣に參加し、遂に現在の加州香坡島、フレザーヴァレー、[illegible]トネー全部の産地を網羅する農業合販賣組織に大きな貢獻をしたのであつた。

シメキ氏はオーストリアのザグ[illegible]アに生れ一九〇九年三十一歳で加奈陀に渡航、平原州に居て一九三四年頃ヘアッタに移住し平原州各地の小麥組合事務所や商人からイチゴの注文を取り、ミッションイチゴを仲買して送つたのが彼がイチゴ取扱ひの手始めであつた。

私は彼とは度々意見の衝突もやつたが、互に農家と産業の發展を念ずる意氣は相投合した仲であつた。彼も私は、日本人移動の最後まで、日本人婦女子だけでも受けして收穫せしめるやうオタワ當局や地元の官憲に猛運動をやつた。其經緯も私も關係者の[illegible]に[illegible]れた。

ヘネーは三十五年前に[illegible]氏が開始めたイチゴが有[illegible]の産業に發展した時、突然日本人農家の移動となり、イチゴ畑は[illegible]の野く叢で化し、總て土地は賣られた。而して時代のよき指導者シメキ氏今や亡し。

苺産業よ、さようなら、シメキ氏の靈や誰が慰めに泣くか。

ニウデンバーで四週間の訓練

二世の先生達二百四十名が夏季學校で熱心に勉強

（ニウデンヴァー發）インテリアタウン學校の教師及教師志願者に對する第二回目の夏季講習會には二百四十餘名の講習生が出席してゐて既に一週間の講習を受け八月十八日に終了して教師らは新しき力と意識を持て夫々の學校に歸り九月の新學期から再び困難なる仕事に就けるのである。講師の主任は基督教の州師範學校長ロード氏で同氏はビーシー州の學校制度の上から必要なる點に留意して済一に教師並に生徒に對して英語の基本をのみ込ませ且つ英語をモツトラク使はせるやうにする點、而して生徒には生徒らが一層責任を感じて勉學を續けるやうにさせる事につき講習會を指導してゐる。其他の講師は次の如くで

△師範學校のボイル氏——ソーシアル・スタデーの技術を

△ペデルスタールのミス・ヤンヘンダ——英語を愉快に正確に家庭に讀んでも生徒に教へる方法を（之は標準試験の結果からして困難な仕事であることが判明したのである）

△モデルスクールのミス・キャシベル——ビギナー・クラスの生徒教授法を

△師範學校のミセス・リー——保健と体育を

△師範學校のウエストン氏——圖畫を

夫々專門に分れて指導してゐる。講習生はシニアー、インターメディエート、プライマリー、ビギナーの四部門に分れて毎朝八時から正午まで授業があり午後は自由研究と特別講座やスクール・ペーパー、閉會式の時のコンサートの用意等をしてゐる。講習會の開會式は去日曜日午後スタッフハウスのローンでロード氏司式で行はれ、ニウデンヴァーのドレーパー市長の歡迎の辭、コミションの教育部主任ミセス・ブースの謝辭があり、次でロード氏の講演、ニウデンヴァー日本人委員會代表奥村氏の挨拶、司會者よりピーターの馬場氏婦人會の遠藤夫人の紹介があり更にスローカンの教師達の合唱があつた。講習會に出席してゐる教師數は次の如くである

△タシメ三〇△レモンクリーキ二六△ポイファーム二四△カズロー一三△サンドン一一△ニウデンヴァー八△ポプオフ八△ローズベリー七△ミント四△テーラーレーキ四△リルエット二△モンテレーキ一

ボーイスカウト組織擴張

（カズロー發）タシメのボーイスカウト團長吉田茂氏は同じ組織を他のインテリアタウンにも擴張する事につきクートネー地方居住地を訪問中で去火曜日ニウデンヴァーに於て準備的會合を開いた後目下カズローで父母や青年達と會談中で再びスローカン方面に赴く筈になつてゐる。吉田氏はタシメのミッションのヴェルフェア部に屬し同中でチャイナスに居た頃から此運動に參加して居り加奈陀のボーイスカウト協會からスカウト・マスターの免狀を授與されてゐる。同氏はタシメに移動者が落着いて間もなく此運動を始める必要性を認め十歳から十六歳までの少年を組織したが運動は大きな成果を收めて既に百八十名以上のボーイスを組織して活動させてゐる外に六十五名の幼年團（カブス）をも組織してをりコミッション當局も之に大なる關心を持つて協力してくれてゐると云ふ。

家族扶助案

下院で討議中

（オタワ發）國の財政から二億乃至二億五千萬弗を支出して子供の多い困難家族を補助する案は、愈オタワ政府から今週の議會に提出され水曜日から下院に於て討議が開始されてゐるが其精神にたいしては各政黨代表から賛意が表明されてゐる。

「手續中止願」

登記所に提出

財產賣却反對の一方法

（晩香坡發）日本人財產擁護協會の顧問辯護士マクレナン氏は財產強制賣却處分に反對する一つの方法として州の土地登記所にたいし「手續中止願」を提出したので何れ晩香坡の裁判所において審理されるであらう。之は日本人財產管理のトランスファーをカストデアンから買手に對して行ふ事は持主の承諾があるか若くはカストデアンが裁判所の命令を得るに非されは出來ない樣にするものである。

八月八日に

アルバータ州と ケベック州議會總選擧

來る八月八日に行はれるアルバータとケベック兩州の州議會選擧運動は目下盛んに行はれてゐるがアルバータ州にはシーシーエフのコールドウエル首領をはじめ最近新政府を組織したサスカチワンのダグラス首相以下州政の閣員、オンタリオ州のジョリフ首領、ビーシー州のウインチ首領以下大部分のシーシーエフ代議士が出張して應援、ミセス・マキニス代議士はケベック迄乘出し佛語でシーシーエフ黨の演說をしてゐる。

立退命令は立憲的か否か

米國日系市民の提訴を審理する

（ロサンゼルス發）軍事的必要といふ理由による太平洋沿岸よりの日系人立退命令に對しトパズ轉住所の落久保ジョージ（齒科醫）リノ市在住の馬場勝、ボストン轉住所の泉靜子の三氏は米國自由擁護協會の後援下に陸軍の發せる「日系人沿岸除外令」が果して立憲的なるや否やを抗爭すべく、西部防衛司令官ボーンスチール少將及び關係諸軍當局者を相手取り、上記憲法上の問題と同時に加州歸還民權確保を目指し上級裁判所に提訴した。而して右三原告は「軍部當局に果して日系市民を除外する合法的權力ありや及一九四二年四月陸外令を發せる際一体如何なる軍事的危險性又はそれに伴ふ除外の軍事的必要性が實在し且今日まで續いてゐるか」をも抗爭する筈。

（桑港發）エモンズ中將に代つて米國西部沿岸防衛司令官となつたボーンスチール將軍は、昨報日本人の西部沿岸歸還の可能性につき新聞記者から意見を求められたのに對し「自分はまだ其事に就ては充分に知つてゐない」と答へた

「立退損害を要求」ご

加州選出兩議員が警告

（サクラメント發）加州選出の民主黨下院議員コスナ・[illegible]ランツン兩氏は去七月五日サンゼルス上訴裁判所に對し三日系市民が沿岸よりの日系人立退命令を非立憲的なりとして起訴した事件に關聯し「從來日本人は西部沿岸よりの立退令にたいし[illegible]容疑を米國政府から[illegible]んとして訴訟してゐる、最近ロサンゼルス上訴裁判所は三名の日系市民が[illegible]した事件も當に[illegible]の一[illegible]をなすもので若し之が[illegible]せば一般日系市民七萬人は米國政府の命令違的立退と[illegible]に於ける[illegible]の損失にたいし巨大なる損害賠償を要求する權利を得る事になるであらう」と警告し、更に此の問題に論爭があり、同時に他の加州選出米國自由擁護協會と全米日系市民も此日系人の抗爭を[illegible]を支持してゐると法廷の前にまでを聲援してゐる。

醬油を發賣

タシメのセキュリテーコミッション購買所で此迄た醬油が發賣される事になつた。キープ瓶[illegible]一ガロン三弗七十五仙、ガロン入を十二ガロン入で、希望者はボーマー街三六〇のコミッション本部へ注文を添へて注文すればよい。

新總理は小磯將軍

米内提督は海相に就任

（ニウヨーク發）日本の新内閣の首班には[illegible]小磯國昭陸軍大將が就任し米内海軍大將は海相に就任した旨廿二日の東京放送が[illegible]傳へて來た。新首相は山[illegible]で六十四歳、關東軍參謀[illegible]司令官等をもつとめた事があり一九三九年の平沼内閣並びに同年の米内内閣で拓務相をつとめた。[illegible]の有力者である。[illegible]一九三七年の[illegible]内閣（第一次近衛内閣）、次の一九三四年の平沼内閣の海相を歷任し一九四〇年一月には總理となつて六ケ月存續したことがあり岩手縣出身でやはり六十四歳、聯合艦隊司令長官から海相に拔かれた武人である。其他の新閣僚は次の通り

△陸相 杉山元 △外相兼大東亞相 重光葵（以上二名は東條内閣より留任）△内相 大達茂雄（東京市長）△藏相 石渡荘太郎 △法相 松阪廣政 △文相 二宮治重（陸軍中將）△厚生相 廣瀨久忠 △軍需相 藤原銀次郎 △農商相 島田俊雄 △鐵道・通信 前田米藏 △國務大臣 町田忠治、兒玉秀雄、緒方竹虎

新軍需相藤原銀次郎は日本製紙界の覇者で三井財閥の首腦者の一人

（ニウヨーク發）東京放送によると日本の大政翼贊會長阿部信行將軍は辭職し副會長の金光庸夫が當分會長代理を務める。

（ワシントン發）十年間駐日米大使たりしグルー氏は「東條内閣が總辭職したからとて日本の根本的政策は變るまい」と言つてゐる

米軍グアム島上陸

（パールハーバー發）此の戰爭で最初に日本に占領せられた米領グアム島に對して米海軍陸戰隊と步兵はどしどしと上陸し軍艦と飛行機双方の掩護の下に進擊を續けてゐるとニミッツ提督は發表。グアム島から東京へは千五百餘哩である

サイパン島喪失は 日本に大打擊

（ロンドン發）日本の小磯新總理大臣は先週土曜日ラヂオを通じて日本全國民に呼びかけ「現下の重大時局に處して國民の一人々々は其の最大限の能力を發揮して戰勝を持ち來たさなければならぬ」と强調した旨の東京發放送をベルリンの放送局は傳へてゐるが之れより先き東京發信としてベルリン放送は「サイパンを失つたことは他の如何なる島を失つたことよりも大なる反應を與へてをり夫れは日本々土にたいする脅威が一層深刻になつたからである」と報じてゐる。尤も其後の東京放送は「日本艦隊が出動して敵と交戰する時機はまだ熟してゐない」と言つてゐる。

ドイツの清掃工作

（ロンドン發）ヒツトラーの叛逆者に對する清掃工作はロシア、フランス、イタリーの戰線に於ける將校にまで及び東部戰線では八名の司令官が逮捕若しくは解職させられ、元獨逸軍參謀總長だつたベツク將軍も處刑されたと言はれるが、右の陰謀後ヒツトラーは獨逸の秘密警察首腦ヒンムラーを最高國防會議長に、空軍總司令ゲーリング元帥を國内及占領地域をも含めた全面的總動員の首腦に、ゲッベルス宣傳大臣を全面的戰爭遂行努力の首腦に夫々任命して絶對的權利を與へ、最後の努力を拂ふ氣構へを示してゐる。

（ニウヨーク發）日本はヒツトラーの「神經衰弱」を認めて之を癒やすために茶を召し上れと勸めてゐると東京放送は傳へてゐる。即ち日本の「茶の湯協會」ではヒツトラーが茶の湯の高尚なアートに親しんで彼の神經をなごやかにする樣にと駐日獨大使スターマーを通じ高價な茶の湯道具を贈つたと云ふ。

ロシア軍の進擊急

（モスコー發）ロシア軍の進擊は物凄く續いてゐてポーランドの首都ワルソーへ二十哩にまで近づいた[illegible]

（ロンドン發）フランス内の聯合軍はカンとサンローの兩方で[illegible]軍陣地を突破して進擊中

ニューカナディアン

在加日本人の唯一の發表不偏の週刊紙

（發行所）ビーシー州カズロー
編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
（購讀料 一ヶ年四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗）

（社說）他人と喜んで協力する心
「デモクラシー」を實際生活の上に

ニューデンヴァーに於て開催中のインテリア居住地學校の教師に對する夏季講習會に於て演說した日系事務の總務長ロード氏は今日教育界において起つてゐる最も重要なる問題に言及した。

同氏は教育の一般的意義について語つた中で、過去二、三十年間に於て、教育機關としての學校の重要性は、教會や家庭の影響が減じつゝあつても、ますます增大しつゝあるといふ事實を指摘したのである。そして、學校は人々を三つに關聯するといふ仕事——如何にして生活するか、如何に完全なる生活をなすべきか、そして又如何にして他人と共に生活して行くべきであるか——としてゐるのであり、其の重要性たるや決定的のものであることを強調したのである。

所謂インテリア居住地の學校は此の三つの仕事のうち最初の二つだけに關しては良き業績を擧げつゝある。併し乍ら第三の點に關しては、眞劍なる考慮が拂はれてゐるか否か甚だ疑はしいといはねばならぬ。しかも此の第三の「如何にして他人と共に生活して行くべきであるか」といふことは、所謂「デモクラシー」と云はれてゐる生活方法をとつてゆく上に根本的に必須なる事であるのだ。そして此のデモクラシーといふことに關しては、過去二ヶ年半の經驗からしてインテリアタウンの人々や子供等にとつては、それが斷じて必要であるにも拘らず、之に對する理解も認識も充分でなかつたと云はねばならぬ。

ロード氏は此の重要なる事柄を理解せしめ認知させる仕事は、生長しつゝある子供等の關係と態度を導き形づくるといふ大きな責任を負ふてゐるところの若い教師達が成しとげてゆかねばならぬと主張し、若しも斯るところの教師達が此の「デモクラシーの仕事」に關與するといふことを學校に於て早くより眞劍に始めることが出來たなら、我々は恒久的な平和をも築き得る事が出來るであらうと言つた。

しかして其のためには、隣人と一緒に肩を並べた絆だけでなく外國の者ども一緒に喜んで協力し互に寬大さを示すといふ事を、單に口の上で教へたり本で讀ませたりでなくして、教室で又は學校内に於て實際的に生活させてゆかねばならぬのだとロード氏は強調したのである。

わがインテリアタウンの學校は、此の「デモクラシー」を教へるには寧ろ變態的存在ではある。しかし乍ら、ロード氏が言つた如く、若しも右の概念が學童等の間に於ける實質的な態度や慣習なりになるやうに仕向けることが出來たならば、其れは假令學校にとつては小さな事ではあつても、恒久的平和確立の爲めに重要なる役割を果すものであるだらう。

フレザーバレーの土地熱
少數者群メノナイト『役人』が要因

カストデアンから土地を競賣に附せられた數百の財産所有者の間には、其の賣り値が非常に低かつたといふ印象がある。云ふまでもなく之は自然な現象であり豫期されてゐた反應でもあるが、しかしそれを確める道はなく、財産所有者はたゞ然うだと思ひ込む傾向をたどつてゐる。

彼等が斯う思ふのは、賣値と最初に財産を買つた時の價と其の後にかけた改善費で自然に增加してゐる筈の財産の値打との差異があまりにも甚しいところからである。强制的賣却處分に反對して問題を裁判所に提起した一つの理由は、斷うした不滿からでもある。

ところが晩香坡プロヴインス紙の農業關係記者の報ずるところでは、農業勞働者不足と農産物に對する最高値段制定といふ農業經營の困難さがあるにも拘らず、移動日本人土地所有者の多數が居たフレザーヴアレーでは土地の値上りが始まつてゐるといふ驚くべき事實がある。即ち農地は高値で賣られつゝあり、個人的買手は此の値段をせり上げてゐるといふのであり、是まで耕作を見放されてゐた土地やクリアーされてゐない土地までが要求されてゐるといふ。

それのみでなく、プロヴインス紙の報道によると、此の土地買が盛んになつた一つの要因は、プレリー諸州から新しい少數民族群たるメノナイトが「役人」して來たからだといふ。そして此のグループは、報道によると、長い間かかつて基礎を築いたところから二ケ年前に移動させられた日本人農家の土地を手に入れつゝあるといふことで、土地熱が高まつたのは特に彼等の爲であると云はれる。

此の新しき土地購入者がプレリーから來た特定の人種群であり、暗にそれに對する偏見が見られるといふことは見逃せない所要なことである。そして報道によると、既に此の新來者に對するキラどの感情も起りかけてゐるといふが、これは移動者に反對する感情を指導した勢力にたいして或る種の興味ある光を投げかけるものである。

ボーイスカウトの必要性

タシメに於けるが如きボーイ・スカウトをターナー地方の日本人居住地に於ける青少年の間にも組織しようといふ努力が、タシメの二世スカウト・マスターによつて行はれてをり、各方面から此の運動に賛同の氣運が起つてゐる。

タシメに於て此の運動が成功しつゝあるのは、青少年の間に於て斯る團体的活動が必要だつたことと、緊切に必要を感じられてゐた青年少年の指導訓練に應へたからである。

「自己の身体を强健に、精神的に覺醒し道義的に正しく」といふのがスカウト運動の目的とプログラムを要約したものであるが、其の訓練方法は、青少年の一定年齡にあるグループに最良の性格を涵養すべく、注意深く作りあげられてゐるものであり、此の團体は國際的にも發展し其のプログラムの健全なるが故に其の效果は實りつゝあるのである。

タシメに於ける隊は、移動地といふ特別な狀態の下に生活してゐるボーイスカウト達にとつては、特に適切なるプログラムであることを教へてゐる。そして此のボーイ・スカウトは、セキユリチー・コミッシヨン當局からも其の運動に對して大なる賛意を拂はれてをり、移動全体を通つて之に賛同してゐるのである。ターナー當局にも此の運動を樂觀することに對して一般から絶大なる支援を寄せられるであらうことを切望する次第である。

「シミ」のない警論

本紙七日の英文欄社說にある [illegible]（タシメのセキユリチー・コミッシヨン教育事務所でつくつた讀本が新しく出されることになつた。

之は其の職の專門家の手によつて、既に多年之に經驗ある人々の手によつて造られたものであつて、既に各學ブに配布された見本によつても頗る味の良いものだと言はれてゐる。

今度の移動には、國際的 [illegible] 政府的な汚點は少しもないのであるから、移動者も定住者も、デモクラットもトータリタリアンも假に之を含味することが重要であらう。

政治的關心高揚の必要性
參政權問題を通して益々高まる

（オタワ特信、日高邦夫發）頻選舉法改正案に關聯してトロントの日系カナダ市民デモクラシー委員會は會長の小畑ロージャー氏、幹事の田中ジョージ兩氏を首都オタワに派遣した。政府側の修正案提出により戰前からビーシー州外に居住してゐた者に對する參政權は從來通り認められることになつたが、首相は困難なる立場に立たされた。即ち此の修正案によつて差別的でない事を主張したけれども代議士達はデモクラチックな政府と背反する人種的差別があるといふので非難し首相の說明も之を納得させる事が出來なかつた。而して政府の修正案を不滿足なりとして反對する者が自由黨、シーシーエフ、ソーシアルクレヂットの各派から現はれたことは注目すべき事であつたが、唯進歩保守黨が默して居たのにたいしては一体保守黨は其の心情を變へたのであらうかといぶかつて居る者があつた。案を支持したのは閣僚を除いては二十一代議士だけで例の如く古い話を繰返したのであつた。議會に於ける討議は四時間に亘つたものであつたが之によつて今まで日本人問題を能く知らなかつた者もデモクラチックな方法によつて彼等を如何に取扱ふべきであるかを知り得たであらうと言はれてをり、討議中米國に於ける日系人取扱ひとカナダの夫れとが對比されて論議され特にイクス內務長官の人種的偏見非難の言明が引用されたことなども注意すべきことだが若しもカナダでも首相から斯うした言明が行はれたらカナダにおける日系人の地位も大に強くなることであらう。此參政權問題に關する運動を通して日系人自身としても政治的考慮と行動の上に良きものをもたらすことが出來た。カナダのデモクラチックな政府に對して關心を持つてゐる國內各所に居る人々が密接なる連絡をとり得たのも今度が初めてゞあり此問題を中心にして日系カナダ人のデモクラシーと政治的關心は統合せられるであらう。而して小畑委員長は日系カナダ人に對する政治的教育と勞働組合への參加の必要性を主張して「我々は我々の問題に對する政治的關心をモッと／＼呼起さねばならぬのだ、今回の問題は今後種々起るべき問題の手初めである、全國的な組織を持つ事の必要性は一層強調されなければならぬが、吾が委員會も之を其主要プログラムとして居る、議會の討議を聞いて感じた事は、自由主義的心情を以て我々を支持してくれる者が相當數あるといふ事であり、之に對しては我々も亦彼等の盡してくれてゐる事に鋭き關心を持つてゐる事を示さねばならぬ點である」と語つてゐる。◇

頻選舉法改正案に關して其度のウイニペグ・フリー・プレス紙の社說は「……政府側の修正による實際の効果は數百名の日系カナダ人の參政權を保持するといふ事だけであつた。若し原案が採用されたら彼らも參政權を剝奪される筈だつたのだ。之は大した事でないと見はるかも知れぬが極めて重要な事だ。若しも人種的偏見論者が彼ら自身の行道に向つて進む事を許された場合如何なる事が起るかに就て現てカナダは一つの國の政策を變へられたのであるが [illegible] に學ばるべきものである。人種的差別はカナダが其デモクラシーの特性と力を強調してゆく上に是非共取去らなければならぬ癌のものであるのだ」と評して主張してゐる。又ハミルトンの [illegible] 紙は「平等なる市民權の [illegible] の [illegible] て知られて來た參政權」の [illegible] 的 [illegible] の [illegible] を [illegible] る「[illegible] に表明的案に批難し修正させる事が出來たのであるが二世のそれ [illegible] 事は決して [illegible] を [illegible] てはならぬ事を知るのである」と主張してゐる。

カズロー・レター

梅月高市

「戰鬪的牧師」ダグラス首相

若いバプテスト教會の牧師は一九三八年に重要なる結論に直面した。年俸七千弗のシカゴ大學の教授に就くべきか、それとも、未だ其の注意を惹き始めたばかりの社會改革を主張する新政黨の代議士としての政治運動を續けて行くべきであるかといふ事であつた。

ダグラス牧師は政治運動の方を選んだのであつたが夫れは誤りでなかつたことが先月證明された。彼はサスカチワン州の首相として議席の多數を擁して選定されたのである。州においてシーシーエフ政府が出來たのはカナダ中で之が最初である。

此の勝利は彼にとつては驚きでなかつたが斯も決定的な大勝は豫期しなかつたところである。此の投票はサスカチワン州において此の運動を人民の運動として強力なものにする爲め勞働に働いたのであり、今や夫が酬いられたのである。

其の政府はカナダに於ける最初のシーシーエフ政府であり、州內の人々が將來を注視してゐる。しかし彼は目下戰爭の事で[illegible]いだいてゐない。

彼はまだ三十九歳の若さではあるが彼の經驗は充分に積んでゐる。彼はカナダ議會に席を占めること十年、今戰カナダに於ける最初の勞働者の第一人者と目されてゐるシーシーエフ黨の政治的技巧と注意を研究した。其の上レーレー・ニューの議會に於けるコールドウエル氏とは良き友達であり又相談相手でもあり、其の方からも色々と研究のである。

ダグラス首相は温厚なスコットランド人であり身長五呎六吋、堂々たる風貌のないところは、勇氣と知識で之を補つてゐる。彼は其の生涯中常に學び續けてゐるのである。彼は其の文學と神學得業士はブランドン大學から受け文學士はマクマスター大學から得た。彼は理窟屋で行動するまでには長い時間をかけて計畫する。

彼はサスカチワン州內到る所で能く知られてゐる。過去十五ケ年間州內を隈なく訪問して演壇や教壇から多くの人々に話したのである。彼が教壇に立つ時は常に聽衆は滿員でなければ場外にまであふれるといふ人氣がある。

サスカチワンで「ダグラス首相は？」ときいたら「あゝ、あの戰鬪的牧師のことですか！」といふ風に答へられてビックリするだらう。と云ふのは彼はまだ少年の頃マニトバのライトウエイト・ボクシングの選手權を獲得したからである。それも他の者に代つて戰ひ一擧にして選手になつたのである。

彼の拳鬪武勇譚で、彼が如何なる挑戰でも喜んで受けることはサスカチワン中に知れ渡つてゐる。之はコールドウエル代議士が證明する話だが、或時頑強な一領代議士とエレヴエーターに乘合した時、此の代議士はダグラス氏が議會で述べた事につき惡口して「若し君が眼鏡をかけてゐなかつたら、僕は……」と言ひかけて急に口をつぐんだ。するとダグラス氏は早速眼鏡をはづして「カムオン、次のフロアーでかりよう」と言つたので懇天した件の代議士はエレヴエーターから出る事が出來なかつた。

ダグラス氏は夫人と共にウエイバーンに十五ケ年住んでゐる。彼には十歳になる一人娘があり母親はサスカツーン市に住んで居る。

彼は南部サスカチワンの豫備隊のメンバーであり、出征する積りだつたが身体檢査ではねられた。今日でも許されたら彼は直ぐに出征するだらうと友人達は言つてゐる。

ダグラス氏は一九〇四年にスコットランドのエジンバラとグラスゴーの間に當るフォルカークの町で生れた。彼の父は南阿戰爭の歸還兵で、鑄物工である。ダグラス家代々の男達は其所の鑄物工場で働いたものであるが、一九一〇年に一家はウイニペッグに移つて來た。そして第一次大戰が起るや彼の父は直にカナダ軍に加はり、母親は息子と二人の娘を連れてグラスゴーへ歸つた。

トーマス・ダグラスはグラスゴーで再び學校に行きはじめたのであるが何うした譯か彼は學校ゆきに氣がすゝまず自体であつた。父が居ないので彼は一家の柱といふ格であつた。或日のことで彼は、學校が濟んでから床屋のソープボーイとして働く收入だけでは充分でないと考へた。そこで母親には內緒で學校を止めて了ひグラスゴーの一コルク工場の仕事口を得た。給金は一週一ポンド少しであつた。

戰爭の終る直前にダグラス一家は再びウイニペッグに戻つた。トーマスは今度は印刷所小僧の仕事口を見つけてライノタイプを使ふ道を習つたが彼は今でも其の勞働組合の會員である。

ダグラス家の者は神信心でトミーも小さい時からサンデースクールに行つた。長ずるに及び彼は教會の青年會で活動したが、彼が初めて演說したり討論したりしたのは此の會のメンバーとしてであつた。或日曜日、彼がまだタイプ・オペレーターとして働いてゐる時分、マニトバ州ストーンウオールの教會で說教して貰ひたいと頼まれた。說教者といふ仕事は彼の氣に入つた。彼は直に働く事を止めて當時バプチスト・カレッヂであつたブランドン大學に入つた。

大學の學業を續ける爲めには彼は日曜日や夏休み中には學生牧師として働いた。或日曜日にはノース・ダコタ州カーベリーでキルスキ・デンプシー孃に會つた。彼が大學を卒業した時彼等は結婚した。

ダグラス氏が最初に專任の牧師となつたのはサスカチワン州ウエイバーンの教會であつた。其選擧區から彼は既に十年間代議士に出てゐる。彼が此處の教會の牧師になつた當初の頃マクマスター大學の夏季講習會に出席してマスターの學位を得、ついで博士の學位を得ようとしたが、政治運動に深入りしたため夫れを完成する暇がなくなつた。一九三八年の夏には彼はシカゴ大學で社會倫理學を國際問題に就て講演した。

彼は國際社會の事を色々と研究するうちに不知不識の間に政治に入つて行つた。「變態家族」といふ題の一文を書くため種々の材料を集める際に彼はウイニペッグやシカゴの多くの貧困家庭と接した。當時恰も不景氣の大不況時代で狀態は慘澹たるもので多くの家庭は東部から送る食糧で生活してゐた。此の窮狀を見たダグラス氏は之らの人々の厭迷改善の爲めに其の生涯をさゝげる決心をしたのである。

是より先彼はウエイバーンに在る失業者其他勞働運動に關心を持つ者と獨立勞働黨を組織した。同じ頃サスカチワン州の他の都市でもコールドウエル氏によつて同じやうな團体が組織された。故ウッドウオース氏（シーシーエフの創始者）の助言によつて此の二團体は合併してサスカチワン獨立勞働黨となつた。其後此の勞働團体は政治行動のためにユナイテッド・ファーマースと合同して勞働黨となつた。次で此黨はシーシーエフと名稱をかへたのである。

ダグラス首相は一九三四年に初めて選擧に打つて出た。ウエイバーン區からシーシーエフの州代議士候補に立つたが僅に千五百票を得ただけで三千四百票を得た自由黨候補者にまけた。

翌年は前代議士に打ち候補し三百票の多數で當選した。そして一九四〇年の總選擧までにすつかり地盤をかためて其時には一千票の多數を以て再選した。

一九四一年に當時サスカチワン州シーシーエフの首領だつたカ[illegible]に出征するに及び彼は[illegible]に選ばれた。新代議士の方は全般の州選擧が行はれるまで[illegible]。

[illegible]事に關してはダグラス首相は[illegible]其代りに自然[illegible]つた事に就いて忘れるものでない[illegible]である。彼が[illegible]に於て彼の政事は一人[illegible]必要な貢獻を事實[illegible]し[illegible]するものである」て[illegible]のである[illegible]。斯うした[illegible]ものは二九三六年[illegible]の政策を見て、[illegible]の[illegible]に[illegible]した、あの[illegible]つ[illegible]であらう。[illegible]スカチワンに於て[illegible]ものでもない[illegible]のであるが、[illegible]

（[illegible]氏の一文より）

新夏小品

桃太郎の實体

太田三男

此處ナイアガラ半島各地の町村に産するピーチといふのは、嚴密な意味では日本でいふ水蜜桃のことである。種類も大小さまざまであるが、恰好に至つては概して大同小異、珍らしい程のものではない。

我々が子供の頃、ヒゲ桃とか毛桃とか稱へてゐたあの類でアルバーターと命名された分がある。これはサイズも大きいが、單に「モヽ」といへば、先入觀のしからしむるのか、これが眞實のモヽのやうな氣がする。晩手の中でも最終のもので、之れこそはモヽといふ名稱にふさはしい恰好と相貌を有してゐる。

熟する頃になれば、陽光の故か乃至は雨水にあたる結果なのか大ていのそれは裂傷を負ふて、頗るつきの奇觀を呈する。中の核子がチョコナンと現はれてゐる恰好はなる程、——愛嬌たつぷりな妖艶な姿で……さながらの容である。

平安朝の初期にあらはれた桃太郎の童話作者は、桃林に縁故を有する博物學者かも知れない。モヽから生れたといふあの創意が、十分誤つてゐないといふ事を私ははじめて實感した。

總体人間は、木の股から生れたり石の割れ目から這ひ出て來たものではない樣だ。確かにモヽや股のあたりから、地球の引力によつて引張り出されたものだらう。

湖畔句會の記念句

ニューデンヴアーのサナトリアム內の『湖畔句會』では先きごろ一周年記念の懸賞句を募集したところ各地同好者百三十餘名より三百九十二句の應募句や祝吟を頂き又カズロー句會並にカスナガンの引地若手氏よりは金一封の寄附をたまはり同人一同深謝してゐる。尙今度の選をしていたゞいた宇都宮一滴風氏及び常々指導して下さる山本倫雨氏の御厚情に對して一同感謝してゐる。——下田生

風薫る　一滴風選

スロカン　鹿谷柑雨
薫風や窓際近くミシン踏む
カーテンのさ揺れ色濃く風薫る
ニウデンヴアー　瀧　泉
再會の握手に風のかほりけり
レモンクリーキ　林　平風
道の濟陰い袖や風かほる
サンドン　涼　風
薫風や小波寄する湖畔哉
ローズベリー　都　詩子
薫風にカーテン揺れて新展く

スロカン　十　香
水郡[illegible]主義[illegible]二風かをる
ニウデンヴアー　瀧　廣
[illegible]眼等行き過ぎぬ
（以下次號）
[illegible]　岡本雀本
萬緑[illegible]夏ややや
水打つて[illegible]お隣さん[illegible]
[illegible]湧水が香段ける
山葵[illegible]新々で[illegible]の宵星
バーノン　矢野一陽
兒[illegible]涼み[illegible]を[illegible]る
[illegible]小走りの野邊や薫風し
[illegible]一つ[illegible]宗藏翁
日傘[illegible]人の[illegible]や若萌本

Three Requisites of Good Education

(Excerpts from an address by Mr. A.R. Lord, principal of the Provincial Normal School at Vancouver, at the opening of the Teacher's Summer Training School at New Denver).

* * *

To me an educated person has to have three things.

1. He has to have the ability to make a living.

2. He must be able to live—not merely exist.

3. He must be able to live with other people.

The first essential is the ability to get a job and to hold it; making a living for yourself and those who are dependent upon you. The second, to actually enjoy life day by day, to get something out of life more than merely bread and butter. The third requirement is the ability to live with other people, on terms of tolerance and goodwill. May I enlarge on each of these? The ability to live, that is, to earn a living was a relatively simple thing in my younger days. There were few kinds of occupations to which a person could go if he were brought up in a small village in those days; probably farming, a carpenter, or a blacksmith or working as a clerk in a general store. Youngsters were trained in all of these occupations by their parents or by being apprenticed to an artisan or in a store. The school had no share in this training nor did it need to.

Today, industry is intricate and diversified. There are hundreds of occupations and for many of these special training must be provided. Parents have not the necessary knowledge so this form of education must be taken over by the schools probably along with some form of apprenticeship system in industry.

SPIRITUAL VALUES

Secondly, we must have the ability actually to live, to get more out of courtesy and consideration of other people; the little daily acts which make life happier and easier for both you and for those with whom you come in contact.

Standards of thoroughness, to take your place in the community doing with all your might at which your hands find to do; the desire to tackle a difficult job and carry it through. The standard of young people today is not as high as it was perhaps thirty or forty years ago in these matters.

I want to emphasize that, taken all in all, the youth of today and the schools of today are better, more worthwhile than those of a generation ago. But they are not good enough. Standards of thoroughness, of effort, of integrity are too low.

There is another phase. To really live we must have spiritual values — an inner strength on which we may fall back on in times of stress.

I am not talking about church. I am not specifically talking about religion, though both of these are helpful. I remember the day when this war was declared all of us in school were seated in the auditorium listening to the radio. These words came over: "a state of war exists between this government and Germany". Somebody slipped over to the organ and struck up "O God Our Help In Ages Past." We were all "down" but our spirits were lifted by those words.

* * *

I am just wondering what is going to happen to the boys and girls in our schools, your schools as well as our schools, who just do not know the meaning of "O God Our Help In Ages Past" and who haven't anything to take its place. Well, that is the second thing. The ability to get more out of our life.

TO LIVE WITH OTHERS

The third is the ability to live with other people. Forty years ago my neighbor was the person who lived in the farm next to mine or in the house next door. The man who lived in Quebec was as remote in time and distance and understanding as the man today who lives in China or Russia.

It was not such a difficult thing to understand your neighbors in those days. You pretty well knew what he was like, what his ideas were, what he liked and what he did not like. You learned to be tolerant of his weaknesses and of his peculiarities and to work along with him for the common good of your community. It was not so hard to employ these two essential qualities of tolerance and cooperation, to have a certain amount of give and take to alter a point of view and perhaps to compromise with a neighbor whom you could see and know. Today your neighbor is a French Canadian in Quebec or he is in Moscow or he is in Italy. Perhaps in a year or two he will be living in Germany or in Japan.

The German in Germany is no longer one in a distant and remote place with whom we have no direct contact. Things that happen to our neighbours concern our own living whether we like it or whether we do not. Our future life is going to be affected by this. We must have an understanding of their problems and their difficulties and of their lives. That is not to say that we have to concede to them and give in to them, but it does mean that we have to learn of their difficulties in a spirit of sympathetic understanding rather than to learn of them through the prejudices which in so many cases we show only too clearly.

We are governed very largely in our treatment of the people of other countries by our own background and by the ideas that were given to us sometime in schools and sometimes in our homes. It seems to me that the work of education today is to develop tolerance instead of prejudice.

* * *

The essence of this business of democracy is the ability to live with other people.

If we start developing it pretty low down in the schools not by living it, then I think there is some reasonable hope that our pupils will carry with them certain ideals which will overcome any fear. If the boys and girls leave school and go out into the world with certain habits of tolerance and cooperation established, then perhaps they will become men and women with a real belief in democracy, which, after all, is a thing of the spirit and the emotion rather than of the intellect.

If that happens perhaps we may look forward to a thousand years of peace and the eternal brotherhood of man.

'Broken Sunlight'

By K. O.

LETTER FROM TORONTO

"I witnessed a remarkable scene on D-day. The milkman was going about his business early in the morning. I met him as he was coming up to the kitchen. He paused and said in a serious tone of voice, 'Well, it has started'—nothing more. That is how I got the news."

HOME

He came in roaring with laughter showing us his bandaged hand.

"I cut my hand . . . nine stitches . . . maybe two weeks holiday," he said, and laughed as though at a tremendous joke.

"Crazy, eh?" said someone.

"Maybe too much last night. Couldn't see nothing this morning. Two weeks holiday very good," he said again, roaring with laughter.

TORONTO

"That evening I was walking up Young Street and to my surprise the street was deserted. So was Bloor Street. There was no sign of hilarity or silliness. I pictured the people staying home listening to the invasion news, and praying for those who were over there, fighting."

HOME

"I'll get by as long as I—have you."

"Do you know what? You go off key when you say 'have you'."

"That's to make it sound more melancholy."

"Go on, you're just tone silly."

TORONTO

"The other day I saw one of the nurses crying over the loss of her younger brother who had been killed in Normandy, fighting. I felt very sorry for her. A kind of sadness and loneliness crept into my heart and made me cry inside."

HOME

"Tell me, does it really bother you if they take away our votes?"

"No."

Wartime Transportation

"Some sat, some stood, some slowly strayed." The foregoing lines might be modified as follows—"some sat, some stood, some pushed or pulled" to give a fairly accurate picture of the early morning streetcar travellers. The daily ride to work via the Westdale Burlington Route is generally a somewhat tedious, monotonous routine. There is the usual horde of workers painfully eager to occupy every available cubic inch of space. People walk on your feet, elbows stick into your back and paunch, and strange odours assail your nose as the dense mass of humanity on the move begins to ferment.

On the other hand there are amusing sidelights such as the last minute rushers who specialize in catching street cars on the fly and charge puffing and gasping into the vestibule, the dignified business man with tell-tale egg stains at the corners of his mouth, the adolescent female war-workers who titter self-consciously in the midst of a decidedly male majority.

In the matter of streetcar etiquette, especially as applied to seating priorities, the niceties of Emily Post's declarations seem to be suspended. It's definitely a case of every man for himself. More than once I have found myself languishing against the last post by the rear door clutching and reading the morning paper while desperately trying to maintain body equilibrium.

The other morning I received a rather pleasant surprise. It was the usual situation—jammed car, last post, newspaper. Suddenly my attention was diverted from the antics of Dagwood by a timid tug in the rear. Turning I beheld a ten year old carrying regulation picnic equipment who piped up in a boyish treble, "Sir, would you like to have a seat?" It took me a moment or two to digest the import of this unusual offer. "Thank you", I replied in what I hoped was an appreciative way and deposited my bulk between the boy's grandmother and a grizzled, veteran commuter. "Say," I reflected to myself, "this coming generation shows promise."

—Hamilton Sophy-Ed Bulletin

Ins and Outs ....with pachycephalous

Hot summer days . . . . fruits ripening . . . . young school boys and girls picking cherries . . . . reminds one of the summer holidays spent by coast evacuees in pre-war days on the berry farms in the Lower Fraser Mainland.

Not to be outdone by their older brothers and sisters who oftentimes in their reminiscences of berry picking days say "ah yes, those were the days when before this war we etc . . . . . ." the fast growing younger Nisels in the Interior towns are not letting grass grow under their feet.

The older high school students have already gone to Vernon to pick the fruit crop there, while the girls and the elementary school students are picking cherries in the nearby and surrounding districts.

Starting work at all hours of the morning, (anytime from 4 a.m. on) and quitting at about lunchtime, and beginning again in the cool evenings until dusk, the youngsters are earning a substantial sum during their school holidays.

A typical scene in a cherry orchard is that of agile boys clambering to dangerously thin branches and nonchalantly picking away while the more timid girls stay close to the lower boughs.

Laughter and gay banter fill the air and occasionally from the tree tops a curse as a foot slips or a scream from a insect-hating girl—"look an ant!"

Or the relieved "ohs and ahs!" as a ladder leaning against a branch with its human burden stops in its downward fall; the occasional outburst of profanity as pailfuls of cherries come hurtling down . . . .

* * *

Glimpses of both strange and familiar faces — mostly girls — walking the streets of this centre is quite common these days. They (the girls) arrive here with their hair in shoulder lengths and when they leave, their hair is all piled up in tight little curls after spending a couple of hours at a hairdresser's. This in itself draws more visitors from all the other centres than any other business or pleasure commitments.

Last night I met Miyeko who was here for that very purpose—of getting her hair "doneup". Miyeko is a petite miss from Lemon Creek who teaches kindergarten during the afternoons and attends night school during the evenings. She is now taking her summer holidays and is here for her annual 'permanent wave'.

Since we had nothing better to do, Sam and I were chewing the rag in the coffee shop when Miyeko and Kimi came in. Kimi is the hairdresser who at present has her hands full trying to keep up with appointments.

We ordered tea. Over tea we talked about this and that and the conversation drifted to hairdressing.

"Don't see how the girls stand it," I remarked.

"Stand what?"

"Oh, sitting there hours on end under one of those dome-shaped doodads on a hot day. Don't see why they have to spend so much money on it either. Women sure are vain," I said.

WHO SPENDS MORE?

That started something. Sparks began to fly.

"What about men?" Miyeko asked. "How often do you get a haircut?" How much do you pay for it? How long does it take to get one?"

"About once in three weeks, fifty cents a haircut and about half an hour."

"There you are. We get a 'perm' once a year but you boys have to get a haircut once in three weeks and which takes a half an hour each time. Figure it out, the boys spend twice as much time and money in a year on their hair than girls do."

That had me stumped but not Sam.

'Yeah but there's a difference though. We do things in moderation. We get a haircut for fifty cents, sit for a half an hour once every three weeks. But the girls spend a lump sum of four or five dollars and a whole afternoon getting their hair set. Then look at the time they have to spend on it every night. Putting curlers in their hair and all that. You can't fool me, I've seen my sisters doing it and they sure take time. At least we don't take that long."

"Oh, so you think girls take a lot of time fixing their hair do you? Well, my hubby takes longer than I do to fix my hair. He puts some Vitalis on, slicks his hair, parts it, reparts it and still isn't satisfied. Oh, you don't know the half of it," said Kimi.

Sam and I were taking a verbal beating. We both knew it. How can you expect to win when you're arguing against women. But then it was our fault, we stuck our necks out.

CHANGE OF SUBJECT

"I read somewhere once that the reason more men are bald than women is because the women wear their hair longer. Is there any truth in that?" I asked trying to change the subject.

"Could be, although I think it's because the men wear hats all the time and don't get the proper nourishment for their hair."

"Well, what about the women? They wear hats too don't they? Or is it because they wear such crazy creations with flowers on it that it stimulates the hair into getting the proper nourishment?" I gave as a parting crack before I dodged out of the shop.

And if looks could kill I'd be flat on my back with my toes curled up.

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Continued from Page 1

Urge Political Education for Nisei

[illegible] in a democratic country the [illegible] of the campaign to influence the government and the four hour debate in the House has certainly heightened public interest in the problems of the Japanese. Persons who were previously vaguely aware of a Japanese racial minority in Canada have now had the matter brought to their focus of attention and found out how it measured up to democratic principles. Repeated comparison was made in debate to the American treatment of her citizens of Japanese ancestry and favourable comment was given to the stand of Secretary of the Interior Ickes condemning racial prejudice in forthright language. A similar statement from the Prime Minister would be in order to absolve any thought that he may be at variance with the American intentions.

This increased interest, it is believed, has strengthened the position of Japanese Canadians and hereafter the government will be more reluctant to undertake discriminatory measures for it knows that the public are now placed on the alert to condemn any undemocratic act. With the franchise yet to be won the public will not be too easily lulled back to complacency but will bring the machinery organized into operation to assure the practice of democratic procedures should the need arise.

For persons of Japanese ancestry themselves, the campaign of the past month has great significance in clearing away the muddled, vacillating and opportunist political thinking of the past and substituting a determined and progressive leadership who are interested in a well-planned program of political action. This is the first time close contact has been established with a wide section of the general population who are of like mind and purpose, interested in the development and extension of democratic government in Canada. This issue has crystallized and consolidated around the central core of democracy the political thinking of an increasing number of Japanese Canadians.

Fully aware of the political implications and causes of problems met by persons of Japanese descent in Canada, Roger Obata, chairman of the Committee for Democracy stressed the need for political education and participation in trade unions. "We must become more and more politically conscious of our problems; this is the forerunner of many more similar issues.

"A national organization is to be encouraged, our committee has this as a major part of its program.

"In listening to the debates of the House of Commons the sincere support we have been getting shows that there is a considerable number of liberal-minded people in our government and it is up to us to show that we have a keen interest in all that they do."

Personal Notes

The betrothal was announced of Kimiko, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sukesaburo Suzuki of New Denver to Mr. Masayoshi Nagai, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Shoichi Nagai also of New Denver on July 23 at the home of the bride elect.

Baishakunins for the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. A. Miyamoto of Rosebery.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Ide of Hamilton wish to announce the recent engagement of their youngest daughter Teiko to Mr. Yoshio Kishimoto of Toronto.

The wedding will be held in September.

DONATION . . . .

The New Canadian gratefully acknowledges the very generous donation by Mr. Toyomatsu Kimura of Opal, Alta.

• • •

A baby girl, Bonnie Hideko, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Yamamura of Hamilton on June 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Torao Shimizu of Kaslo became the proud parents of a baby girl, Ruriya Julie, July 13. The baby was born at the Victorian General Hospital.

Color, Romantic Interest in "West of the Rockies"— Corp. Farrar's New Film

The poet records for us in words his own personal experience and the artist in his work conveys to us a personal interpretation of what he sees. Through such lips and eyes the inarticulate among us find expression; the unobservant can be made to see.

So, too, can an artist with a camera—sensitive to aesthetic values and employing no less technical skills—bring to us a deeper and more conscious appraisal of the natural grace and beauty all about us.

This is a personal reaction to "West of the Rockies," the amateur moving picture film being photographed and produced by Corporal F. S. Farrar of the RCMP. Two packed houses greeted the preview showing of the film at Kaslo this week, and though it is as yet only partially complete, with many additions and a good deal of editing yet to be done, even in its present stage the film is a rare treat.

COLOR AND ROMANCE

Photographed entirely in kodachrome, so vivid is the color that it is difficult to believe it can be wholly natural. And the romantic interest of so much of the film—the story suggested rather than told by an aged hermit, a pipe-smoking female gravedigger, a cool-nerved high-rigger skillfully topping the spar tree, Nisei girls dancing "odori" and Nisei children around the maypole—has an appeal set entirely apart from Hollywood make-believe.

"West of the Rockies," when completed, says Corp. Farrar, will be a procession of life in the Kootenays. A large part of it will tell the story of Japanese evacuation, with a heroine whose grace and charm merges with complete satisfaction into the natural beauty of her background.

A serious student, perhaps, would prefer to see a more accurate documentary on this part of the film. But with his camera, Corp. Farrar is an artist, not an historian. It is the aesthetic appeal and suggested romance which concern him, not political or economic factors. Those who appreciate the words of the poet, "Beauty is truth, truth beauty", will readily acknowledge the soundness of his approach.

Sandon Subscribers Note

Break up of the community at Sandon, B.C. has already resulted in the transfer of R. Miyake and family to Bay Farm and I. Sugiman will also move to a new centre shortly.

These two gentlemen have been acting as representatives for The New Canadian since the establishment of the community, and up to the present have kept this office informed as to the whereabouts of subscribers.

They ask, however, that in the future, any subscriber moving from Sandon [illegible] his or her new address directly to The New Canadian at Kaslo, B. C.

Sidelites at the Summer School

NEW DENVER, B. C. — Registration figures show that Tashme centre has the largest bloc of teachers at the school, followed closely, however, by Lemon Creek and Bay Farm. Figures correspond roughly to the volume of sound produced by the teachers singing their school anthems at morning assemblies:

Tashme, 30; Lemon Creek, 26; Bay Farm, 24; Kaslo, 11; Sandon, 11; New Denver, 8; Popoff, 8; Rosebery, 7; Minto, 4; Taylor Lake-Flying U, 4; E. Lillooet, 2; and Monte Lake, 1.

WAISTLINES SAFE

Food in the messhall is reported to be better this year, according to a random sampling of teachers. A new cookhouse and improved meal-planning contribute to this result. But this observer, after one experience with the hamburger and potatoes in the mess, is glad to report that there is little danger of any expansion on the collective waistline.

Teachers have received a $25 subsistence allowance, of which $18 has been ear-marked to cover food costs for the four-week period.

NEW STUDENTS COUNCIL

Ayako Atagi of Kaslo was elected president of a bashful, but promising Students' Council, at an open-air general meeting Tuesday evening. Serving with her on the executive are Amy Uchida, Minto, vice-president; Hideko Yamashita, Bay Farm, secretary; May Inata, Tashme, business manager; and Fumi Okura, New Denver, house representative.

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TAPS TILL REVEILLE

At 10 o'clock nightly, Pacific War Time, the curfew tolls the lights out signal. And anxious mothers from Minto to Kaslo should sleep a little better knowing that Nisei house mothers at that moment are checking over their brood to make sure that none have been lost to the wolves. A six a.m. rising bell is, perhaps, a more practical reason for the 10 p.m. deadline, than any existing manpower situation in the centre.

New Denver Orchard School classrooms—converted Commission housing units—provide the sleeping quarters for the teachers, with twelve of them squeezed into the eleven houses along School Rd. Teachers have been quartered according to grades they teach, in order, it is said, that they might study together.

Of the 136 registered teachers, all but two belong to the feminine "gender." Two exceptions are Takashi Tsuji, principal from Bay Farm; Fred Okimura from Taylor Lake.

Dr. F. LaViolette, of McGill University, told the opening meeting that scientific surveys show that teachers rank high among the professions in the probability of making successful marriages — particularly if they teach home economics.

Tashme Ball Players Have 3 Leagues

TASHME, B. C.—Another baseball season is in full swing here with three leagues keeping baseball-conscious youngsters and oldsters active every evening of the week.

The senior loop games is the chief attraction of the summer sports season drawing over half of the Tashme population to the grounds on Wednesdays and Sundays.

Frank Shiraishi, fleet footed left fielder for the Vancouver Asahi in pre-evacuation days is still active in this sport alternately playing shortstop and pitching for the Tashme Asahi team.

The junior circuit play league games three times a week and these youngsters take baseball seriously and show promise of becoming future diamond stars.

The "hage" or baldheaded" league which is composed of picked teams from among married men, liven up Monday and Tuesday evenings with their antics on the diamond. What baseball they don't play is made up for in the noise they make.

Officials for the senior league are Guichi Nakayama, scorekeeper; Fred Kato, Sho Okawara, Bob Kamino and Shige Yoshida, umpires.

Sports conveners for the Shinwakai which sponsors the leagues are K. Nishihara, Ken Yamasaki and Johnny Nihei.

Teams in the leagues with their respective managers are:

Senior league: Wakaba, Johnny Nihei; Hayabusa, George Aoki; Asahi, K. Nishihara; Yamato, Mitsuo Oikawa.

Junior league: Wakagusa, Chic Kageyama; Hinode, Mickey Hayakawa; Tsubame, Shoji Nakashima; Taiyo, Thomas Hatashita.

Old Men's league: Satsuki; Sumire; Ayame; Sakura.

Coaldale Nine Hands Out 13 - 2 Defeat To Nokais

COALDALE, Alta. — The Alberta Nokai baseball team suffered a lopsided 13-2 trouncing on Sunday handed out by the Coaldale Nine.

Pitcher Yo Nishimura of the Coaldale Nine showed good form and was well supported by his teammates to allow only two runs.

The team line up was as follows: Coaldale Nine:—George Oshiro, rf.; Mas Matsumoto, cf.; Tosh Matsumoto, c.; Toorey Shoji, lf.; Push Matsumiya, 1st b.; Bob Gendo, 2nd b.; Mush Uyesugi, ss.; Yo Nishimura, p.; Michi Kishimoto, 3rd b.;

Alberta Nokai:—Sam Tsuruga, c.; M. [illegible], rf.; [illegible], cf.; [illegible], ss.; [illegible], 1st b.; [illegible], 2nd b.; [illegible], lf.; [illegible], 3rd b.; [illegible], p.

Four Southern Alberta Nisei Teams Vie for District Championship

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta. — The first baseball of the recently organized four team Japanese league in the Southern Alberta district were played here recently with the Picture Butte Bukkyo and Coaldale Y.P.A. battling to a draw in the first game. The Coaldale Bukkyo were the victors in the second game over the Iron Springs Y.P.A. with a close score of 10-9 in a slugging match.

The first game was featured by heavy hitting by both teams and at the end of the regulation innings was tied at 12 runs each.

Six errors by the Iron Springs nine proved costly as the Coaldale Bukkyo team pushed across eight runs in the first two innings. The Y.P.A.'s made a strong comeback in the latter part of the game but the early lead built up by the opponents proved too much.

The four teams will compete for the Southern Alberta district pennant donated by the Lethbridge Northern Mutual Assistance Association.

The league, the first to operate among the Niseis in this district, has approximately eight games scheduled for each team. The top team at the end of the season will be awarded the pennant.

The late start in the league games necessitated the short schedule.

Kaslo All Stars To Meet Rossland in Return Match

KASLO, B. C.—The Rossland baseball team will be out for vengeance when they again invade Kaslo for a return match against the Kaslo Japanese All Stars for a return match tomorrow. Reinforcements with players from Trail will bolster the Rossland nine and the game should prove to be a thriller.

The All Stars will field the same team as in the previous game when they eked out a narrow win over the visiting team.

News Notes Across Canada . . .

Outside Employment Lures Workers from Roadcamp

PRINCETON, B. C. — A farewell party sponsored by the baseball club for the men who are leaving the Princeton No. 2 roadcamp was held on July 12. Mr. H. Kishiyama was the acting chairman for the occasion.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. Kumagai who represented the baseball club and Mr. T. Watanabe who spoke on behalf of the camp workers. A well arranged programme was enjoyed by all the men.

A number of men have accepted the offer of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. companies for jobs on section work. Among the men who submitted application for this work were Mr. Watanabe, chairman for the No. 2 camp committee and Mr. Kitagawa. The camp will carry on temporarily without a chairman after Mr. Watanabe leaves.

The baseball team disbanded owing to lack of players due to the steady movement out of the camp for other outside employment.

Mr. Shiozaki left camp to join his family in Rosebery and Mr. Terasaka left for Kamloops.

Edmonton Refuses Entry

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Edmonton City Council turned down an application of a Japanese resident on a district farm to enter the city and reserved for further study a request by a Japanese resident in Edmonton for permission to bring his family into the city.

S. Tsukishima, a Japanese Canadian student of Stirling requested for permission to reside temporarily in the city to attend a three months' course at a city vocational school but was turned down by the city council at a recent meeting.

A request from Sampei Sugiura, now resident in Edmonton for permission to bring his family to the city was referred back to city commissioners for further information. There was no discussion on the motion of reference with the application from the resident Japanese to send for his family from B. C.

It was charged that the city would have a small Japanese colony if permission had been granted to all who had applied to enter the city premises [illegible]

F.O.R. Backs Niseis' Fight For Citizenship

TORONTO, Ont.—Participating in the Round Table discussion on Race Relations at the first National Conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation was Kunio Shimizu, well known former Victoria Nisei and active ex-secretary of the J.C.C.L. He presented an outline of problems confronted by the Japanese people to the delegates.

Over one hundred delegates from Vancouver, Toronto, Hamilton, Owen Sound, Smith Falls, Ottawa, Montreal and other centres across Canada attended the conference which was held at the Carlton Street United Church in Toronto July 7 to 9.

Included in a report from the Round Table discussion group to the conference was a request for immediate action with regard to Section 5 of Bill 135. This move was passed unanimously by the delegates. This request included the sending of a telegram from the conference to Prime Minister King with a copy to Mr. M. J. Coldwell, M.P., leader of the CCF. The delegates were also asked to send letters to their members of parliament and note paper and envelopes were supplied in order that they might take such action immediately. Another request from this Round Table group was that the churches be roused to further action.

When the aforesaid bill was before the Senate, the National Council of the F.O.R. and two of the local committees working in the field of race relations sent telegrams of protest to Senator Cairine Wilson.

A letter dealing with the problems of the Japanese is being drafted by the F.O.R. to be presented to the Prime Minister.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation organization promised full support to the Japanese Canadians to achieve full citizenship rights for Nisei's and Naturalized Canadians.

Its pamphlet of some months ago, devoted entirely to a consideration of the Japanese Canadian question, has been re-edited and re-published in response to the demand for copies.

PRAISE FOR HAWAIIANS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Japanese Americans in Hawaii were recently praised as proving to be "good citizens in the war effort" by Newton R. Holcomb, territorial director of the War Manpower Commission.

His report to WMC chairman Paul V. McNutt reviewed the manpower situation in Hawaii and noted the contributions of Japanese Americans to war production.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Sakugoro Mori who had served the position of chairman for three consecutive terms, recently relocated to Hamilton, Ont. with his family. He extends his sincere thanks to the many friends for the many acts of kindnesses shown him during his stay at Sandon.

S. A.

HELP WANTED

[illegible] WILSON WHO OPER[illegible] Hotel at Cambria [illegible] to employ a girl as a [illegible] is very quiet and [illegible] have been [illegible] the past 20 years. [illegible] provided. [illegible] is requested to [illegible] Wilson, Ferry [illegible], Alta.